

For Mr. Todd

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By J. Winter

CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Right Reverend
THE
LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC,

*President of the Corporation of Bishop's College,
Lennoxville.*

MY LORD:

At the meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, held on the 10th February last, which, owing to the absence of your Lordship and others, was adjourned without proceeding to business, I was prepared to offer a resolution to the effect that the College and School ought to be separated by the removal of the one or the other from Lennoxville. At the adjourned meeting on the 28th March, which I was prevented by illness from attending, it was resolved, after much discussion, to refer to a committee the question whether the existing union of the two institutions is injurious. The committee is to report to the Corporation, on the 8th of June. I propose taking advantage of this delay to place before

members of Corporation the grounds of my persuasion that a separation is necessary. I am anxious that those grounds should be thoroughly tested, and that the fullest opportunity should be afforded of proving my fears of disaster from the continuance of the present union groundless, if they really are so; but if the reasons of my persuasion are only too well founded, I think it important that those who are charged with the responsibility of deciding so very weighty a matter should have the opportunity of calmly weighing them beforehand.

The history of this movement for a separation of the two institutions is briefly as follows:

In January, 1874, the former School Building was burned down. At the special meeting of the Corporation, held to provide for its rebuilding, the removal of the School from Lennoxville was proposed by Rev. R. W. Norman, who took the ground that the School was injured by its contact with the College. On the other hand, your Lordship read a paper from the pen of the Rev. Professor Tambs, not then a member of Corporation, calling attention to the great evils to which the College was exposed by its contact with the School, and urging that the School should be rebuilt on some other site at some distance from the College. The removal of the School was opposed by the Rector, by several of the local members of Corporation, and by the present Chancellor of the University. I think Mr. Norman's resolution would have been carried if it had come fairly before the meeting. It was defeated by an amendment ingeniously constructed to catch the votes of several who were anxious for the separation, but satisfied to rebuild in Lennoxville on some other site. When the resolution to move from Lennoxville thus fell to the ground, those who proposed it refused to vote for removal to another site in Lennoxville, and the result was that the School was rebuilt in the same close contact with the College as before.

The question was then new to me. It had been brought before me only two or three days previous to the meeting of Corporation. Besides, my acquaintance with College matters was very limited, as I had held my present office but a single term. I saw clearly enough that the College was suffering, from the contact of the two institutions, but I thought the evil might be cured by rebuilding in Lennoxville at some considerable distance from the College. After two years further experience of the working of the two institutions, and of anxious inquiry into the entire subject, I am satisfied that such a separation would have done no good. I have been gradually and unwillingly forced to the conclusion that

the existing union of the College and School is calamitous for many and deeper reasons than I had then considered, and that nothing less than their complete local and financial separation can save the College from evils under the pressure of which it is steadily moving on to hopeless and irretrievable ruin.

If a separation is necessary, the burning down of the main College building evidently affords a golden opportunity of carrying it out,—such an opportunity as we had no right to expect, and as, in all human probability, will never occur again. It is difficult to conceive circumstances under which the separation could be effected with so little financial loss to either institution. What I propose is, to leave the School in Lennoxville and to remove the College.* To many friends of the College this proposal will be extremely distasteful. It will seem an outrage that the College should be driven away from its own grounds, and should be obliged to surrender its beautiful site to the School. We seem, however, shut up to this. A new School building has lately been erected at a cost of some \$25,000, admirably adapted to the uses for which it was built, but quite unsuitable for College purposes:—much too large to accommodate the numbers the College can reasonably expect for many years to come, ruinously expensive for such a small establishment to keep up, and hopelessly vicious for College discipline. Besides, while Lennoxville is one of the very best possible places for a large public School, it is, in my judgment, ill suited as a site for a University. A University ought to be situated, not in a small village which can never grow to be anything more than it is, (a characteristic which specially recommends it as the site of a public School,) but in the neighborhood of a large and growing town, where young men can see society on a larger scale, and come in contact with minds animated by that greater freedom and breadth of view which the congregation of numbers is wont to impart. Besides, in Lennoxville the College has utterly failed as an institution for the higher education of the people of the country in which it is situated. It can indeed claim the high honor of having served as a Theological Training College, from which have gone forth a large number of very efficient clergymen. This is the first and main object for which it was founded; but not the only object, else it never

* Sherbrooke would, I think, be the best site for the College; Richmond the next best. I might add here that of course I acknowledge that the removal of the School from Lennoxville would be a real solution of the difficulty.

could have obtained a grant of public money. It was meant, and has always professed, to be a public institution for the purpose of affording a University education to the English-speaking people of Lower Canada. But how many of them have profited by it? How many have been attracted to it by the felt worth of the superior education it had to impart? I doubt whether one such person can be named. It has hitherto stood before the people of this country as a sectarian institution, full of narrow prejudices, foreign in its tastes and feelings, animated by no generous sympathy with the great body of the people in their struggles, and feeling no desire to come down among them, adapt itself to their wants and win them. Whether in the past conduct of the College any just ground has been given for these feelings, does not fall in with my present purpose to discuss. But I am satisfied that great advantage might be taken of a change of locality as a help towards overcoming these prejudices and conciliating the confidence and good-will of the community.

I now proceed to set before your Lordship the considerations which weigh with myself in coming to the conclusion that the two institutions ought to be severed.

I. And first, I urge the separation because I am satisfied that the union, if it continue, will result to the College in financial ruin.

The School has cost the College already nearly her entire endowment. The loss of the whole, years ago, was only averted by the great financial ability and untiring devotion to the interests of the College, of Mr. Heneker. The question is, Has the leak been stopped, and is the small fragment of endowment which remains to the College safe? The general impression, I think, is that it is; and that, better still, a small sum is being saved every year and added to the capital. The resuscitated professorships of mathematics and divinity are pointed to as proofs that, after long years of economical managing, the College funds have been restored to a healthy condition. I was myself, before I was led to look carefully into our financial condition, under this cheerful impression.

But how does the matter really stand?

First, for the two restored Professorships we must remember that the salaries attached to them are more than covered by new sources of revenue, and are in no sense whatever due to careful managing of the College funds. They are derived from these three new sources of revenue;—first, the new grant from the Marriage Licence Fund; secondly, the proceeds of Offertories after sermons in the Diocese of Quebec; and thirdly, the gift of \$400 a year for five years from a

gentleman of Quebec, and its equivalent collected in Montreal. The revenue derived from these three sources amounted in 1874 to \$2,314. We ought never to forget that the revenue from the second of these three sources is precarious, and the third wholly exceptional and temporary. It was a donation to continue for five years, and the third year of the five is now expiring. The College endowment, after so many years nursing, provides barely two-thirds of the salary of the Principal.

The fact of the restored professorships, then, has no bearing on the question; and besides, when searched into is not very reassuring.

Next, let me ask your Lordship's attention to the vital question, Is the drain upon the College capital stopped, and is that capital, however slowly, being built up?

My Lord, I believe that if any man could have effected this great and necessary reform in our College finances, Mr. Heneker would have done it. Mr. Heneker has done great things in this direction. What led to Mr. Heneker's taking charge of the College finances was his discovery in 1864, that there was an annual excess of expenditure over income amounting to between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year. That fatal drain he stemmed, and under his superintendence the most careful economy has been practiced. But Mr. Heneker might just as well try to stop the flow of his own river Magog as to stop the drain upon the College capital as long as the College is doomed to carry the burden of the School. From the very nature of the case, the thing is in itself impossible. In order to show this, I shall be obliged to go somewhat fully into the financial history of Bishops' College. My Lord, it is a sad, a bitter history, and I would gladly pass it by; but if the College is ever to emerge from the dangers which surround it, that history needs to be deeply pondered by those who now bear the burden of its financial management.

According to the College Books, on 1st January, 1860, the fatal year when the College began to spend its capital in providing School buildings, the College had of capital invested in Debentures and Mortgages.....\$61,676 37
And the Investment Account showed money in

hand awaiting investment.....	1,072 33
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Making a total of invested capital.....	\$62,748 70
In this, however, is included of scholarships and prizes.....	6,500 00

Deducting which, we have a net balance of invested capital.....	\$56,248 70
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The College had then all necessary buildings, was free of debt, owned large quantities of wild lands, and over and above all this, had of invested capital available for ordinary purposes, the above sum of \$56,248.70.

Compare this with our present condition. According to the College Accounts for the year 1875, presented to Corporation at its last meeting, the College now has capital invested in mortgages.....\$23,399 51

And in bills receivable..... 1,786 80

Making a total of.....\$25,096 31

Deducting from this scholarships and prizes.....10,148 22

Leaves the College a balance of invested capital of \$14,948 09

To this must be added the Huntingville lot, being

a lot taken for a bad debt, and which stands in

the College Accounts at what it has cost, viz. . 1,799 11

Making a total of invested capital for ordinary

purposes amounting to*.....\$16,747 20

It is thus seen that in 15 years the College capital actually invested in good securities has been diminished by the sum of \$39,501.50.

*It may be proper that I should explain that this sum of \$16,747 20 does not represent the whole of what may be fairly considered College Endowment; what it does represent is, all that remains (1) of the revenue-producing invested funds which the College had in January, 1860; (2) of monies received ever since, which ought to have been added to those investments. The College has besides,—

Halifax lands..... \$1,791 51

Stukely lands..... 779 41

———— \$2,570 92

These lands are sold, and the \$2,570.92 bears interest.

The College farm and Daly lot.....\$3,618 23

This produces revenue to a small amount.

Other lands not producing revenue, valued at.....\$2,747 07

So that our endowment which now brings us in

revenue amounts to.....\$2,936 35

And the lands which will in time bring in revenue

are valued at.....\$2,747 07

Add Divinity Professorship Endowment Fund.....520 00

Total.....\$26,203 42

If the unsold lands are not overvalued, and if our endowment is not further encroached upon, the College will have, when those lands are sold, a revenue-producing capital amounting to \$26,203 42.

This, however, is not all the loss of capital. During those 15 years monies were from time to time received by the College which ought to have been invested. The following I have ascertained:

From the sale of Stukely lands, during the years	
1861-1874	\$1,604 00
From the sale of Halifax lands*	1,500 00
Donations to College Endowment in 1872 and 1873	\$677 50
Proceeds of sermons in 1872 and 1873, carried to	
Endowment account	1,056 65
Profit on sale of Cull farm	714 00
Collected in England by Rev. Principal Nicolls, and Mr. Rawson, to replace lost College capital, (£1,000 sterling)	4,866 00
Making a total of	<u>\$10,418 15</u>

Add this to the loss of investments, as above, and the loss amounts to \$49,919.65.

There must have been more money received during those 15 years for Endowment; for the report made by Mr. Heneker to Corporation in 1860, acknowledges the receipt during the four years 1864-67 alone of monies for investment amounting to \$10,246 52. Taking, however, no account of this, it is quite certain that the School has so far cost the College of her endowment, the sum, lacking a fraction, of \$50,000, leaving her not quite \$17,000.

Now, the question is, does this drain upon the College Endowment still continue, or has the leak been finally stopped? Or, still better, can we accept the assurance that we are now steadily replacing to the credit of the College revenue-producing capital, something, however small, year by year? Let us look into this important question.

In June, 1864, Mr. Heneker presented a report to the Corporation showing, for the first time, that there was an alarming deficit in the working of the institution. Immediate and stringent measures were taken to bring the expenditure within the income, among which was the reduction of the College staff in 1866, from three Professors to one. For four years, however, very little progress in the reduction of ex-

* There may be some slight inaccuracy in this amount. The bursar informs me that the sum of \$1,031.97 has been received from the agent as payment of principal, and \$615 37 which includes principal and interest, but in what proportions the agent did not advise him. I have ventured to divide this sum as above.

penditure was made. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Heneker made another report—than which nothing could be more able or wise—showing that the deficit still continued at a ruinous rate. The report states that there was an actual decrease in investments in the four years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, of \$16,623.73, but that the loss of revenue-bearing capital in those years was much greater, amounting to \$26,870.25, “the difference \$10,246.52 being made up of collections in England and Canada and land sales.” The report estimates that the loss for the year 1868 would be at the very least, \$3,164, and calls for a special meeting of the Corporation, to provide for the difficulty. This admirable report did its work effectually. The Corporation meeting was held, further reductions were made, and large subscriptions for a term of years obtained; so that the accounts for the year 1869 show a loss of only \$474.06, and those of 1870 the trifling loss of only \$140.29.

We have now reached the end of the year 1870, the close of the first fatal ten years of our financial decadence.

A cursory reading of the accounts for the year 1871 and the years following, would lead one to conclude that the tide had fairly turned, and that a beginning of restoration of capital had been made. This conclusion a more careful examination proves to be unfounded. The accounts of 1871 show a profit of \$1,214.73, reduced by votes of Corporation to \$816.25. The accounts for 1872 a profit of \$1,232.30. These sums, it must be remembered, do not represent profits made by the institution as bearing all its own expenses, but profits made while the College was helped by large annual subscriptions from generous friends. These subscriptions amounted in those two years alone to \$2,952. This temporary help began in 1868, and came to an end with the year 1872.

Well, we have an apparent profit or saving in the years 1871 and 1872 of \$2,030.98. But what became of this profit? It was spent with more on the School in enlargement and furniture. The payments made out of capital for this purpose in 1872 amounted to \$2,082.

It may be said this disposition of the money was really a good investment, for it was used to make the School a better revenue-producing concern. Be it so. But in any case the College so far benefitted nothing by it. What it saved as profit it spent on the School. That may in the future turn out a good investment. But so far it is an investment which made no return. Down to the end of 1872, we find the College capital which ought to have been funded still being expended upon the School.

I pass on now to the accounts of the notable year 1873, when the College was once more thrown upon its own resources. In that year an important change was made in the financial management of the School, which it was hoped would be attended by very beneficial results to both School and College. The Rector took upon himself the entire financial responsibility of the School, agreeing to pay the College as rent for the buildings and furniture \$2,250 a year. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and was thrown up by the Rector after a two years' trial.

Well, the accounts for 1873 show a profit of \$609.56, but this year again I find an outlay of capital on the School Building of \$2,409.79. The year again we have invested our profit and \$1,800 more in the School Building. It may be a good investment, but so far it is only outlay.

In January, 1874, the School Building was burnt down; nevertheless the accounts for that year still show a profit of \$609.46.

The accounts for 1875 also exhibit a profit on the year of \$858.70. The profit for the two years 1874 and 1875, amount to \$1,468.16.

Over against this, however, is to be set the following items of expenditure by the College on account of the School in those two years:

Capital expended before the fire in 1874.....	\$ 14 95
Rent of Morris House.....	229 18
Law-suit anent do. (? say).....	25 00
Rent of Gamsby House.....	21 00
Rent remitted to Rector on the score of deficiency of accommodation during the period between tearing down of old School-house and taking possession of new.....	1590 00
Books and Stationery do.	861 74
New Furniture for School purchased in 1875*.....	586 77
Expenditure of capital on School repairs, &c., in 1875.....	249 91

Total..... \$3,488 55

That is to say, in the two years, 1874 and 1875, the College expended on the School of its funds, which ought to have been invested, the sum of..... \$3,488 55
The profit for those two years was..... 1,468 16

Thus the excess of expenditure over profit amounts to \$2020 39

* This item is perhaps not properly chargeable to the College; nevertheless I feel quite certain that the College will in the end pay it.

These figures, My Lord, prove, I think, conclusively that the expenditure of College capital has never yet been stopped, notwithstanding the exhibit in the College accounts of a profit every year for the past five years.

The profit for the years 1871, '2, '3, '4 and '5, amounted together to \$4,117.27. The expenditure on the School Buildings and in School furniture, &c., for the four latter years, amounted to \$7,993.82. It is quite clear, therefore, that down to the end of 1875, College funds, really belonging to capital, (to the extent of nearly \$4,000, in four years,) which ought to have been invested so as to bring in revenue, were still being expended on the school.

But, it may be said, Granting all this, you have not yet proved your case. The loss of the College Capital cannot be helped, you must deal with things as they are. The real question is this, Is the School now a source of loss or of profit to the College? It is not "the profit on the year" only that is received from the School, it is the entire rent, i. e. \$2,250 a year. You have not yet shown that the College has expended more than this entire sum year by year upon the School. Besides it seems obvious that if the profit on the year amounts to only from \$600 to \$800, and yet the College receives for the School \$2,250 a year, the College must be spending on itself from \$1,450 to \$1,650 a year more than its own proper income, and this difference it must be drawing from the School. It would seem, therefore, that without the help of the School, as things are now, the College could not live. Would not therefore the separation of the School from the College be simply ruin to the latter?

It is quite true, My Lord, that I have hitherto taken account only of the "profit on the year," my object being to ascertain whether the leak from the College Capital had as yet ceased. If the expenditure exceeds the 'profit' it is evident that the leak still continues.

May I remind Your Lordship that the 'profit' is the balance to the good in the account of "Accrued income and expenditure?" 'Accrued income' means the income which properly belongs to the year, whether more or less has been actually received. Your Lordship will notice that the oft-mentioned \$2250 a year forms a principal item in this account; but the excessive expenditure which I have been setting over against this Profit is not found charged in this account; but is entered, of course, rightly, in the Real Estate Account and Cash Account. Your Lordship will perceive that the Accounts for the year may thus show a profit, notwithstanding that four or five times as much expenditure of Capital may be found in another account.

Let us see, then, how the matter really stands with respect to the Rent of \$2250 a year from the School. The School is supposed to pay all its own expenses, including insurance and repairs of all kinds, and besides to pay the College as interest on College Capital expended upon it \$2250 a year.

Let us take the same four last years which we have been examining.

RECEIPTS FROM THE SCHOOL.

In 1872, we will grant (though I think it doubtful) that the whole of the <i>Profit</i> came from the School, i. e.	\$1232 30
In 1873, The School began to pay <i>rent</i> and paid*.	2250 00
In 1874 and 1875 together it paid.....	\$4500 00
Less \$1500 and \$861 74.....	2361 74
	2138 26
That is, it paid in all in the four years.....	\$5620 56

2. EXPENDITURE OF COLLEGE FUNDS ON THE SCHOOL.

1872 and 1873. On buildings and furniture.....	\$4491 74
1874. do before the fire.....	14 95
1874 and 1875. After the fire, and before the new School Building was occupied.....	275 18
1875. New Furniture for School <i>not</i> in the accounts	586 77
" Expenditure on School Premises in the accounts	249 91
Making a total of.....	\$5618 55

Thus it appears that during those years, the School, so far from actually paying \$2250 a year to the College, actually paid two dollars—or in other words—made no return whatever by way of interest for the \$50,000 sunk in it; but that even if the School had owned the grounds and buildings which it occupies, it would have been to the College, during those four last and best years no help whatever.

It is evident therefore that inasmuch as we depended on this School rent, and spent it *less* the 'Profits,' we really expended, during the last four years, upon the School \$4000 of College Capital.

But, it may still be argued,—We are now making a fresh start, with our School-buildings complete and paid for;—may

* In fact the School paid rent for only *half* of this year, as the arrangement with the Rector only began in September 1873.

we not reasonably expect that, with care and prudence in management, we shall receive the School-rent regularly for the future?

In answer to this question, let me invite Your Lordship to consider whether the past chronic condition of loss to the College from the School does not necessarily flow from their present connexion.

Given two institutions, independent of one another in every respect except financially, and whose financial union is of this simple kind that while they both draw from a common limited purse, the one owns the purse and the other owns nothing, and is not the result obvious? The one cannot possibly suffer loss, for it has nothing to lose; the other cannot but from time to time suffer loss, for losses will come, and upon its purse every loss must fall. Then, add to this another condition:—that the institution which has nothing to lose is large, attractive and popular, the educational home of the sons of the wealthy and influential;—the one which owns the purse, small and not popularly attractive;—and add a third condition,—that the governing body which is entrusted with the care of the purse, must always feel a greater admiration and reverence for the larger,—and I think there can be no doubt how the matter will end. Given limited means and unlimited time, and the end must be bankruptcy.

Now, these are precisely the conditions of the problem before us.

We require the school to pay us as rent \$2,250 a year. The Corporation has been told again and again that the College must have this rent and cannot do without it. We need that sum, we depend upon it and we spend it. If in any one year it fail us, we encroach upon our capital. For example, it failed as in 1874; the College lost by the burning of the School \$3,236.74. The playroom was burnt a few weeks ago; that, with the furniture which was in it, is a loss to the College of some \$400 or \$500. Thus every loss, misfortune, misadventure which happens to the School falls upon the College capital and diminishes it.

Is the Rector unpopular, or a failure; does small pox or any other contagious disease break out; is there a fire; does the School fluctuate in numbers? All these cases involve financial loss, and that loss must of course fall upon the College. The lamented sudden death of Mr. Irving, the failure of Mr. Walker, the several attacks of scarlet fever, the burning down of the School building,—these misfortunes all told with fatal effect upon the College finances.

The School furniture, bedding, linen, &c., gradually (more rapidly than in private life) wear out; and, as ordinary wear and tear is of course allowed, must in time be replaced by new at the College expense.

The School buildings, too, are continually requiring landlord's repairs, for which it is quite certain that the College will pay. For example the School has not paid one penny on this score since the system of charging an annual rent began. Make what agreement you please with your Rectors respecting these repairs, the result will invariably be that the College will pay. This one item alone entails a charge against the College, of at least one per cent. on cost of buildings, that is \$300 a year at the least.

On the other hand, the most brilliant success on the part of the School, or the most enormous financial prosperity can bring the College no financial benefit. After many years of losses, the College can, at the very best, but receive her \$2,250 a year.

Supposing then, the Rectors continue able and willing to pay the present amount of rent, we shall have to place over against it the following offsets:—

1. An annual percentage for landlord's repairs.
2. An annual percentage for the reasonable wear and tear of furniture, house linen &c.
3. The probability of losses by fire.
4. The probability of losses from time to time from the various misfortunes I have enumerated above.
5. The probability of not always having a manager of the College Finances of the same ability and untiring devotion as Mr. Heneker. It is, I am persuaded, due to him that the College has not lost, long since, all her endowment. And yet we have seen that notwithstanding all Mr. Heneker's watchful care, \$4000 of College capital has been within four years sunk in the School.

To me it is perfectly clear that the College if she would be safe, ought not to count upon or to spend one single dollar on the score of rent or income from the School. She ought to keep her expenses rigidly within her own proper income. And if the decision of Corporation should be to continue to carry on the School, the College ought, if any thing should come in, in any one year, as clear profit from the School, to fund it against the day of calamity.

Then, it may be said, the College, if this be so, ought at once to reduce her own expenditure? That, I think, is a conclusion which results only too clearly from the above facts and figures. It is her one chance of escape from bankruptcy.

Before I leave this head, My Lord, let me invite attention for a moment to the sources from which the College derived her endowment, of which \$50,000 has been spent in this effort to provide a first-class public school.

It was argued, at the meeting of Corporation in 1874, at which the question of removing the School from Lennoxville was discussed, that the College Endowment, sunk in the School, was well spent and quite in the spirit of the intentions of its donors.

Now that Endowment was given as follows :—	
The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1844 and 1847 £2000 Sterling	\$ 9733.33
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1844 £1000 Sterling	4866.66
Mr. Harrold's gift in 1846 to Bishop Mountain for Church work within his diocese	24000.00
Revd. Principal Nicolls's Clergy Reserves Commutation, in 1853	17776.00
Miss Leeds's gift in 1847, £200 sterling	973.33
Subscriptions in England obtained by Principal Nicolls in 1847, and Bishop Helmuth in 1849, £2200 sterling	10,706.66
Subscriptions in England obtained in 1865, by Principal Nicolls and Mr. Rawson £1000 sterling..	4866.66
Total.....	\$72,922.00

To this ought to be added a considerable sum for the proceeds of Lands' sales; but as I have been unable to arrive at the amount I pass it by.

Besides the above sum of \$72,922, a further sum of \$10,000 was raised in Canada at the outset for Buildings, the greater part or the whole of which was the proceeds of the sale of College shares. The sum of \$800 was contributed in Lennoxville and its neighborhood for the purchase of the College site. The whole of the College shares, or nearly the whole, let me remark in passing, were worked off in College tuition long before the year 1860; so that this sum of \$10,000 represents *profit made by the College during the first fifteen years of her existence and invested in her own original buildings.**

*As an additional proof of the sound financial condition of the College previous to the fatal year 1860, I may mention that not only was the College then able to pay all her own current expenses and maintain her staff of four Professors (for seven years, Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Classics and Mathematics, and, afterwards, French substituted for Hebrew); but for the last three years, 1857—1860, the College paid in addition, out of her own resources (and was able to pay it) the salary of the Rector of the School, \$1200 a year.

However, of these latter sums I take no account in what I am now going to say. I will also deduct from the \$72,922 the last item of £1,000 stg, collected by Dr. Nicolls and Mr. Rawson in 1865, as it was contributed after the school debt was incurred, and there may be some question as to the intentions of its donors. But with regard to the remaining \$68,056.00, it is quite certain that the whole of it was given for the sole and simple object of providing a College education for the Clergy of this Province. The education which its donors proposed to provide was not to be confined to the Clergy; but the object of its donors in the trust which they created was to provide for the education of a learned Clergy for the Church in Lower Canada for all time. If this is so, there could scarcely be a graver breach of trust than that by which such an endowment was diverted to the object of providing a Grammar School for the education of the sons of well-to-do persons, drawn from all parts of Canada and the United States. And how must our feelings of disapproval of that diversion of funds be intensified when we reflect that the effect of the creation of the School has been, as I shall presently show, to shut out the best of the sons of our own church people in the Province for all time to come from the College and from the ranks of the Clergy.

My Lord, this loss, for such it is, of \$50,000 of our College capital ought to sink deep into the heart of every member of the Corporation of Bishop's College. When I recall the thoughts, the feelings, the hopes, with which all or the greater part of that money was consecrated to so high and religious an object,—the self-denial and self sacrifice for Christ's sake which it represents;—when I think of that devout layman, Mr. Harrold, so humbly and piously giving as a most sacred trust to Bishop Mountain, in whose godly prudence he had such implicit confidence, that large sum of nearly \$30,000 for the building up of the Church of his Redeemer in this poor Diocese, and then when I read in his own glowing words the devout joy and thankfulness of Bishop Mountain on receiving it and the high hopes and holy prayers with which he confided it to the gentlemen whom he selected as the trustees of his new foundation;—when I think of Miss Leeds, the daughter of a former clergyman of this diocese, giving her £200 sterling, perhaps the savings of a lifetime of pious self-denial, to help provide for the continuance of her father's work in the poor land in which he laboured;—when I think of Dr. Nicolls, with such simple-minded absence of all care for his own future interests, quietly, without any condition or guarantee, for

the same great and worthy object, handing over to our Trustees his \$17,776 of Commutation, which he himself till then held in trust for the Church of this Province,—more money than the entire sum of the College investments now remaining ;—when I think of all the self-denial and love represented by the £3000 sterling given to God through the two great Missionary Societies in pennies and shillings and pounds by so many pious Christians in England, and by the two Societies committed as a sacred trust to this College for the education of God's Ministers in learning and true religion as long as the world should last ;—when I think of all this (to say nothing of the £2200 sterling collected from door to door by Dr. Nicolls and Bishop Hellmuth) and reflect that nearly the whole of it is gone for ever from those pious uses, my heart is filled with most oppressive goneness, and I confess too, at times, with deep indignation.

We have lost, then, we have sunk in the school \$50,000 of the College endowment and a great deal more. We are sinking more and more every year: If we go on maintaining the School, financial ruin is before us. We cannot injure our position by finally abandoning the attempt to carry it on. On this ground alone, if there were no other, I claim the vote of Corporation in favour of separation.

II. But, My Lord, even if no such financial ruin hung over us, as I have argued, I should advocate separation, for I am satisfied that *the existing union of the two Institutions is in its very nature injurious to both.*

Consider for one moment what that union is. The school is the property, the creation of the College. Having created the school, the College planted it on her own ground, in actual contact with herself, admitted it to share with herself in the use in common of certain most important things ;—and then made it perfectly independent of all College control, placing it under the absolute government of its own head. So that what you have is this,—not two departments of one body under common rule, but two Institutions, upon the same ground, in actual daily contact in so many ways and sharing in common the use of such important things, yet absolutely independent of one another, each with its supreme head in no sense or way responsible to the other.

The union of the two institutions, it is confessed on all sides, never has worked well. But I maintain it never can work well, and that it must go on working worse and worse. The difficulty is created by their contact, by the difference

of their work, and by the fact of the financial dependence of the School upon the College. The Junior Institution, while it is in the position it now holds,—as independent of the Senior in its internal management and yet possessing nothing of its own, but indebted to the Senior for whatever it uses,—must always feel some humiliation, irritation and resentment at this position. And these feelings must ever be intensified by its sense of its greater importance as the larger institution in point of numbers, and as the educator of the sons of the wealthy and ruling classes of the country. This sense of its greater practical importance spreads throughout the entire institution, the teaching staff, the boys, even to the school servants. And this produces naturally, and from the force of the position itself, in all connected with the school, a feeling of alienation from the College, and a sense of separation of interests. The school feels no interest in the prosperity and progress of the College, and does not help to build it up. Let me ask your lordship to inquire what the boys of Bishop's College School have ever done for the College, or what interest in it they feel or ever express. These things, I repeat, are not to be laid to the blame of any one here; they result naturally and necessarily from the position and the relations of the two institutions.

Then, over and above this, the contact of the two institutions brings in the danger of positive bad feeling arising between them, and even of an outbreak of violence. We have, it is true, long been free from anything of the sort. The very necessity of living together is the best security perhaps against this danger. However as human nature is, the danger is always there.

And then consider, my Lord, how all this acts upon the College and what feelings it tends to nourish there. Will not, must not, the continual assertion of its superior importance on the part of the School, and the continual recognition of that superiority on the part of everybody connected with the College and of everybody else, have a depressing effect upon the students? If so, must not this state of things tend to keep men from coming to the College? So that the union of the two has the effect both of cutting off from the College all hope of getting the best boys of the country to educate (who will always, we must hope, go to the School, and if so will not come to the College) and also the effect of diminishing the number of Students from all other sources. That this is no imaginary danger, the mass of testimony in the appendix will abundantly prove. The injury to the College of this state of things is so great that

by itself it ought to prevail with the Corporation to separate the two Institutions.

III. One point more and I have done. It is a consideration which I believe to be of the very gravest importance to the future of the Church in this country.

The connexion of the two Institutions, or rather their contact, is confessed on all hands to have had this effect, it has made the School cease to be a feeder to the College. The sense of its own greater importance and of the comparative insignificance of the College has hitherto made the College to be looked down upon rather than looked up to by the boys of the upper School. And it must continue to have this tendency so long as the School continues to maintain the advantage it has in the overwhelmingly greater numbers of the boys, and in the deference which is paid them as being the sons of the wealthy classes, who will themselves soon be the wealthy and the leading men of the country, in the deference which must ever be paid to the larger of the two institutions. As we must hope that the School will improve every year, and become more and more the great English public School of Lower Canada (and this is what I, for one, and no doubt we all, hope and look forward, with pride and confidence that it will more and more become.) I say the more it fulfils our hopes and expectations, the less reasonable expectation is there of its ever becoming a feeder of the College. That necessary care, caution and watchfulness which must ever be needed and ever be exercised to prevent positive rupture between the two—that necessary drawing of strict lines and building up of strong fences without which the two could not live at all in the contact in which they are placed, as two institutions under separate and independant management,—must ever have the effect of producing a feeling of separation of interest between the two,—and so of cutting off the School from the College as a feeder. The whole course of school boy life will be one of alienation from the College course and the College life. And, then, there is besides that consideration which was so strongly urged here by Mr. Norman when advocating early in 1874 the removal of the School from Lennoxville. He argued that it was very undesirable that a youth should spend the whole of his years of study at School and at College in the same place. He urged with great force the advantage to the boy of a change of scene, a change of society, a change of outward circumstances, a change of intellectual companionship and of intellectual atmosphere when passing from School to College. There is, I must think, great weight in this consideration.

The intellectual impulse which is gained by a young man from finding himself in a new world, where all around him has the freshness of novelty, where the minds he meets with do not all run in the same groove as the minds of those with whom he has been living as a boy but look at things from a somewhat different point of view,—this intellectual impulse must be acknowledged to be, at that period of a youth's life, of incalculable importance. And what follows from this? Why plainly that it is not even to be desired, if we consult the best interests of the boys, that the school should be a feeder of the College.

But now consider the practical effect of this in one most important direction,—I mean upon the future supply of Clergy for Lower Canada. Whence is that supply to be derived? Not from the School—that source is cut off. The boys who are educated in Bishops' College School will not choose the clerical calling. If the inevitable result of their continual contact with the College is to lead them to look on it slightly and with depreciation, that will be a depreciation of the Clergy and of the clerical calling; and certainly in that case, from among them the ranks of the Clergy will not be recruited.

I beg your Lordship to inquire, how many boys from Bishop's College School have gone into the Ministry of the Church during the last fifteen years? The result of this inquiry will not be reassuring. I think you will find that, though a very few have passed through the School on their destined way to the Ministry, yet the religious tone and character of the School itself, the religious influence of the School upon the hearts and lives of its boys, and the character and position of the School as Bishop's College School,—has not won to the ranks of the Clergy one single recruit. On the contrary I believe that it has had the effect of repelling; and that boys who would under other circumstances have naturally found their way into the Christian Ministry, have been turned from it by the unfortunate circumstances of Bishop's College School.

But in any case,—not to argue this last point farther,—it is confessed on all hands, maintained by the Principal of the College and the Rector of the School, that it is vain to expect that the School will ever be a feeder to the College. And what must be the result of this? Why evidently to cut off all hopes of recruiting the ranks of the Clergy from the boys of the School. But what, my Lord, does this imply? It implies that the future Clergy will be drawn less and less from the cultivated and educated classes of the country,—

from which the Clergy of our Diocese have been so largely recruited in the past,—and more and more from a lower class. We shall be reduced to picking up a zealous young man, here and there, where we can find him,—with none of the inestimable advantages of careful early training in a home where godliness and refinement, where culture and religion go hand in hand, without that familiarity from his infancy with the ways and usages of the cultivated and refined, a matter so important with reference to the influencing and leavening of that class in after years, without that thorough grounding in scholarship which can only be acquired, with very rare exceptions, by the years of boyhood being passed in some such school as this,—all these advantages we must forego, and be content to adopt every young man, with some religious zeal, who offers himself, and to give him, during the brief time we can hold him, such a training for the ministry as we can. But, is it not evident that the very best and highest interests of the country must suffer under such a state of things as this? What must the result be but to bring the Clergy into contempt in those quarters where it is of most importance that they should be esteemed and revered. Will the wealthy, the cultivated, the refined, the thoughtful, the leaders of society suffer themselves to be influenced, advised, instructed, by a Clergy drawn almost exclusively from the lower ranks, and even so not half educated? Will they choose such Clergy for their companions, guides and own familiar friends? Must not the effect be a drawing more and more apart from the Clergy of the educated and thoughtful men of our English-speaking people of Lower Canada?

And can any, I will not say, religious man, but any lover of his country consider this result as other than a most serious calamity? Surely to avert this calamity is worth almost any sacrifice. And if the existing close relations of the two institutions necessarily tend to seriously diminish our hopes of drawing a reasonable number of our future Clergy from those boys who will be educated in Bishop's College School, and who must always be the most hopeful boys of Lower Canada, then I think it must be admitted that it is our duty to take advantage of this opportunity to effect their separation.

And now in conclusion, My Lord, I wish in the most earnest terms to disclaim any feeling of hostility to the School. I hope the disclaimer is as unnecessary as the imputation to me of such a feeling would be unreasonable. I have

ever shown myself, when occasion was given, the active friend of the School. No one has a higher sense of its importance to the present and future wellbeing of this country. If indeed the School and College come into competition, then I must side with the College, no matter what may become of the School. The well being of the Church of God in this Province, which means the highest of all interests of the Province and of all in it, for all future time, depends upon the character and capacity of its Clergy, and that depends upon their training, and their training depends upon Bishop's College.

But, My Lord, I am far from thinking this competition to be necessary. I am persuaded that the two can exist and flourish as almost equally bulwarks and handmaids of the Church of Christ,—but, not united as they are. From the existing union I am satisfied that the School suffers as really (not as much, e. g., it cannot possibly suffer financially, for it has nothing to lose, whereas the College has everything to lose but as really) as the College. The feelings of jealousy and rivalry which are engendered by the watchfulness against encroachments which the contact of the two necessitates, cannot be healthful for either.

Then, united as the School is to the College, and nominally under its influence, it must always share for evil the College fortunes, and be injured by those unreasonable assaults of theological odium to which theological colleges are naturally exposed.

Besides, placed in an independent position, built upon its own foundation instead of being a pensioner upon College bounty; with its own corporation, and its own head responsible for the conduct of the entire establishment, and able to regulate everything without a fear of encroaching upon the rights of others; and backed by men of influence and position, and many such might be found who could be interested most actively in the School, but could never be interested in the College; under these circumstances the School would expand and flourish, would acquire a life and freedom, and vigor, and genial self-confidence, which it can never attain as things are now.

I for one am most anxious that our School should have every opportunity of rooting itself in the soil of this country in the best possible manner, that it should grow to be a great and powerful institution in the land, self-contained and independent; developing its own life on its own ground in its own way; sought for as having something to give far more precious than can anywhere else be obtained, and ever

more and more generously supported, and in time largely endowed for its great work. But for all this, or for any part of this, in my judgment, separation from the College is an indispensable condition.

My Lord, I will add no more. In moving in this matter and in thus bringing it before the governing body of the College, I have done what I believe to be my duty. The decision lies with corporation. That decision will be a grave matter; great interests running on into a remote future depend upon it. In making that decision, I pray God that every member of Corporation may be endued from above with true wisdom and a right judgment.

My Lord, I remain,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

HENRY ROE,
Professor of Divinity.

Bishop's College,
Ascension Day, 1876.